the apparatus through an extraction outlet 62 of the main body case 6 (See Fig. 1).

As is well known, an instant photographic film of this type makes it possible to form a complete image for appreciation in about several tens of seconds after the above-mentioned processing. Thus, in the transfer apparatus of the present invention, the function of performing up to the above-mentioned processing is required. After one film sheet has been sent out, the next film sheet appears, realizing a preparation state for the next exposure (transfer).

Regarding the method of handling this film pack described above, the instant camera using an instant photographic film disclosed in commonly assigned JP 4-194832 A, is to be referred to.

In Fig. 4, numeral 54 indicates the height of the edge (stepped portion) of the film case 51 of the film pack 5. By setting the height 54 of this edge at a desired dimension, it is possible to set the distance between the display surface of the LCD 3 and the photosensitive surface of the photosensitive film 4 at a predetermined value as mentioned below.

Thus, in the present invention, apart from the fact that the height 54 of this edge is adjusted to a desired

dimension, the film pack of a well-known conventional instant photographic film is applicable.

Also in the case in which the film case 51 is mounted in the main body case 6 beforehand and in which only one set of photosensitive films 4 is loaded in the film case 51, it is possible to set the distance between the display surface of the LCD 3 and the photosensitive surface of the photosensitive film 4 to a predetermined range as mentioned below by setting the height 54 of this edge at a desired dimension.

While, in the example shown in Fig. 1, the film case 51 is in direct contact with the display surface of the LCD 3 outside the effective image range of the photosensitive film 4, this should not be construed restrictively. When the height 54 of the edge of the film case 51 is small, the film case 51 may be mounted or loaded so as to be spaced apart from the display surface of the LCD 3 by a predetermined distance. Further, in the present invention, provided that the conditions mentioned below are satisfied, it is possible for the film case 51 to be in contact with the holding panel externally holding the display surface of the LCD 3.

As stated above, in the transfer apparatus of the present invention, in order to satisfy the conditions

required for realizing an apparatus actually easy to handle, the LCD 3 and the photosensitive film 4 are in a non-contact state. Strictly speaking, the display surface of LCD 3 and the photosensitive surface of the photosensitive film 4 are held in a non-contact state and spaced apart from each other by a predetermined distance. In accordance with the present invention, from the viewpoint of obtaining a clear transfer image, the disadvantage due to the above arrangement, i.e., the increase in light diffusion, is compensated for by the advantage of the suppression of light diffusion which is achieved by making the sum total of the thicknesses t of the glass substrate 32 and the polarizing film 31 on the photosensitive film 4 side of the LCD 3 mentioned above not more than a predetermined dimension.

When it is said that the LCD 3 and the photosensitive film 4 are arranged in a non-contact state, it means that the display surface of the LCD 3 and the photosensitive surface of the photosensitive film 4 are spaced apart from each other by a predetermined distance and are not in direct contact with each other. Actually, as stated above, it is also possible to adopt an arrangement in which while the film case 51 of the film pack 5 is in contact with the LCD outside the effective range of the image of the